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News Summary

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A panel probing tobacco smoke's effects on the health of nearby nonsmokers includes six scientists who have worked for a tobacco-industry research center: Page A5.

The latest information technology offers enormous possibilities for change in scholarly publishing, a computer coalition says: Page A13.

New limits on payments for the overhead expenses of academic research may be introduced by Washington, colleges fear: Page A19.

If war with Iraq leads to a draft, students would not be eligible for the deferments that were available during the Vietnam War: Page A19.

Questions continue to dog Frostburg State U.'s fund-raising foundation, including an allegation that a bequest was misused: Page A25.

Frustrated by incidents of harassment, more students are seeking a bigger role in programs to discourage prejudice on campuses: Page A27.

Armed with a package of rules changes, the N.C.A.A.'s presidents' commission hopes to change the face of college sports at the annual meeting in January: Page A29.

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'UNACKNOWLEDGED APPROPRIATION OF WORDS'

Discovery of Early Plagiarism by Martin Luther King Raises Troubling Questions for Scholars and Admirers

By CHRIS RAYMOND

The startling disclosure that the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., plagiarized substantial portions of his doctoral dissertation and other student papers has raised troubling questions for the researchers who discovered the plagiarism, for the scholars serving as advisers to the project of editing King's papers, and for a society that has generally revered King's legacy.

Chief among those questions, say sources involved in the case, are:

- Did scholars proceed appropriately, and quickly enough, when they uncovered damaging information about a public figure they admire?
- Is their primary duty to their discipline or to a broader public?
- How will the disclosure affect both scholarship on the civil-rights movement and King's image, already tarnished to some degree by recent publicity about extramarital affairs?

AP/WIDE WORLD

Clayborne Carson, director of the King Papers Project at Stanford U.: "Anyone doing research has to go on faith that it is better to know more than less."

The questions were sparked primarily by a report first published in *The Wall Street Journal*. It said scholars had discovered that King had apparently included, without sufficient attribution, many passages from other authors in his dissertation, which was completed at Boston University in 1955.

At a news conference the next day at Stanford University, Clayborne Carson, a historian who is director of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Papers Project, confirmed that he and others had discovered a consistent pattern of "unacknowledged appropriation of words or ideas" in King's student papers.

Under Mr. Carson's direction, the

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Colleges Becoming Havens of 'Political Correctness,' Some Scholars Say

DONA KERCHER

Norman S. Holland, professor of Hispano literatures at Hampshire College: He says he is being forced out because he has been accused of being "Eurocentric."

By SCOTT HELLER

A series of recent academic skirmishes has ignited charges that college campuses are becoming havens of "political correctness" and intellectual intolerance.

- At Hampshire College, a Panamanian-born professor contends he is being dismissed from his job because he does not follow the party line on third-world issues.
- At Duke University, the chairman of the English department suggests that professors allied with an organization that promotes traditional values in the curriculum be excluded from important university committees.
- At the Pennsylvania State University, Muslim students lobby to remove *The Satanic Verses* from a course reading list, because they find it offensive to their religion.
- At Western Ontario University, a professor is confined to lecturing on videotape because his controversial views on race and intelligence might cause violence on the campus.
- At Pomona College, a male philosophy professor fights to have a course critical of feminist theory listed under women's studies.

Scholars are sharply—and predictably—divided about the meaning and importance of such incidents.

Some see them as a form of left-wing McCarthyism and as evidence that the liberal ideal of the university as a place of free inquiry has collapsed.

Others, including activists who were schooled in the 1960's, say that education has always been political and that most of the complaints over "political correctness" come from conservative scholars who have lost power and popularity on their campuses.

A changing of the guard is behind much of the tension: Women and members of

Continued on Page A14

Policy Experts Ask a Heretical Question: Has Academic Science Grown Too Big?

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

A small but growing number of science-policy experts are asking a question that borders on academic heresy: Can the United States afford to continue expanding the university research system?

Their question comes at a time when research universities are struggling with several challenges, including a fierce competition for federal money among an increasing population of researchers. In response, many scientists are calling on the government to boost research spending.

But some policy experts—even as they lobby for spending increases—say that money alone will not solve the underlying problems, and might even exacerbate them. Given that, and given the government's own struggle to cut spending, these experts argue that institutions and researchers must make fundamental changes in the way they think about science.

'Crisis of Rising Expectations'

"We can't count on getting better by getting bigger," Robert Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, told a group of university administrators this month.

"The solution will lie in our ability to decide for ourselves, institution by institution, whether we wish to concentrate the available resources on those things that we do best or dissipate them in a probably vain effort to do everything," he added in his speech.

Some experts now go so far as to say that

Continued on Page A22

How an Underdog Beat Out MIT In Competition for Magnet Lab

Florida officials used aggressive tactics to persuade the N.S.F. to locate a prized magnet laboratory in the state instead of at M.I.T.: Page A19

MARGINALIA

Sports note in *upbeat*, a newsletter for the faculty and staff at the University of Portland:

WHAT A FIELD

"Here's everything you wanted to know (and then some) about Harry A. Merlo Field, which was dedicated Sept. 23: . . .

"□ The grass is a mixture of 80% rye grass and 30% Kentucky Bluegrass. . . ."

"And then some," indeed!

■

From *The Daily Egyptian*, the paper at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"The American education system is going down the drain.

"This was the view Arthur E. Lean, co-writer of 'Education or Catastrophe?', expressed in the forum held Saturday in the faculty lounge at the Wham Building.

"Lean, retired dean of SIUC's College of Education, went head-to-head with William E. Eaton, co-writer of the book and chairperson of SIUC's Department of Educational Administration and Higher Education, to debate whether or not the American education system can be saved.

"Lean said the level of illiteracy in America is one of the most prominant signs of education's demise. . . .

"Eaton said the education system is fairing so poorly today because over the last 25 years it has been asked to do too much."

Or too *little*, from the looks of things.

■

Housing Facts, a publication for students looking for a place to live at the University of Judaism, contains a picture captioned "Specious residence hall room."

■

Headline in the Ohio State University *Lantern:*

BUCKEYES STILL IN HUNT
FOR A ROSE BOWL BIRTH

Don't look at *us*.

■

Notice taped to a classroom door at Brandeis University:

BECAUSE OF THE
FACULTY MEETING,
VIOLENCE
WILL OCCUR TODAY
IN
SCHWARTZ AUDITORIUM

Our confrontational society is at it again.

■

From a letter about a regional meeting of the International Association of Students in Economics and Commerce:

"We've chosen 'Carpe Diem Carpe Mundum' (cease the day cease the world) as our theme."

There's nothing like a little Latin to give a meeting *class*. —C.G.

In Brief

U. of Wisconsin to Pay Millions in Wage Ruling

MADISON, WIS.—The University of Wisconsin must pay millions of dollars to academic-staff employees whose wage scales were unfairly reduced by the system's president, a state appeals court has ruled.

The ruling upheld an earlier circuit-court decision that affected some 600 academic-staff members, including librarians and researchers.

The case has been sent back to the lower court to determine who deserves the back pay and how much. Settlements—which could cost the university from $2-million to $25-million in all—are not expected for another year.

The university may appeal the decision to the Wisconsin State Supreme Court.

The employees sued the university four years ago, claiming that the president, Kenneth A. Shaw, had illegally changed the academic staff's pay scale because he had failed to gain approval for the move from the Board of Regents and the state Legislature.

A spokesman for the university said the reduction had been made because many people awarded higher salaries did not meet the criteria for them. State law did not require the administration to seek approval for the move, he said.

President Rescinds Plan to Drop 'Yale Review'

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — The president of Yale University, Benno C. Schmidt, Jr., has rescinded his decision to terminate the university's 79-year-old literary quarterly, *The Yale Review*.

Mr. Schmidt announced last June that the university would close the magazine because of financial difficulties, including increased production costs and declining subscription and advertising income. The plan was widely criticized by writers and others who regard the *Review* as the flagship of the country's literary quarterlies.

Mr. Schmidt was not specific about what lay ahead for the magazine. "I am seeking ways to revitalize the financial health of *The Yale Review* and insure its prospects for the future," he said in a brief statement last week. "The community will be informed as these plans unfold."

Ex-Student at Gallaudet Dies in Campus Scuffle

WASHINGTON—Two investigations have been ordered of a scuffle between campus police and a former student at Gallaudet University who collapsed and later died. The death has been ruled a homicide.

According to Muriel Strassler, director of public relations at the university for the deaf, the campus police had been called to restrain Carl Dupree, the former student, following an argument between him and an English instructor. Mr. Dupree allegedly "turned blue" and collapsed while the officers tried to handcuff him, Ms. Strassler said.

Mr. Dupree, who was deaf and used sign language to communicate, had withdrawn from Gallaudet about four weeks earlier. *The Washington Post* reported that the argument was over grades. Gallaudet officials could not confirm the report.

A spokesman for the District of Columbia police said the medical examiner had determined that Mr. Dupree had died of asphyxiation. Results of a city police investigation will be turned over to the U.S. Attorney's office.

Gallaudet's president, I. King Jordan, has hired a law firm to conduct an independent investigation of the incident.

Graduate Employees Pick Union at U. of Mass.

AMHERST, MASS. — Graduate-student employees at the University of Massachusetts have voted to be represented by a union in talks with the institution on issues regarding employment practices and policies.

The union, the Graduate Employees Organization, which is affiliated with the United Auto Workers, is not recognized under state labor law as the formal collective-bargaining representative of graduate employees, but the university has agreed to recognize the organization for "good-faith negotiations."

Almost 1,600 of the 2,400 graduate employees who were eligible to vote in the election cast ballots. The voters chose the graduate-student organization over No Agent by a three-to-one margin.

For almost 15 years, graduate-student employees at Amherst have been trying to unionize to press the university for better wages and job security. Although a 1979 state-labor-board ruling denied them the right to bargain collectively, the university agreed this year to allow an election.

Library Workers Strike at Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Ninety-five unionized library workers at Brown University went on strike last week for better wages and health benefits.

The workers, members of Local 134 of the Service Employees

Baptists Vote to Withhold $7.5-Million From Baylor

HOUSTON

The Baptist General Convention of Texas voted by a narrow margin last week not to give Baylor University $7.5-million that has been held in escrow for the institution.

The funds represent the convention's contributions to the university through the end of 1991. They were put in escrow after Baylor angered many Baptist leaders in September by establishing an independent governing board. Baylor's president, Herbert H. Reynolds, said the institution had established the board to prevent a takeover by conservative Baptists, who for years have criticized the university.

The convention, which previously had direct control over the university, voted at last week's annual meeting not to recognize Baylor's move for independence. But it rejected motions by conservatives who favored a harsher stance against the university.

Despite fears by Baylor leaders that the state Baptist convention might shift to conservative control, moderates were re-elected to the top three positions.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

A New National Journal Will Provide a Showcase for Student Writing

By SUSAN DODGE

WASHINGTON

A new journal designed to provide a showcase for writing by undergraduate students made its official national debut here last week.

To be published twice a year, *The Wittenberg Review* will feature work by students at more than 80 liberal-arts colleges. Reed Whittemore, the poet laureate of Maryland and a former poetry consultant to the Library of Congress, formally introduced the fall 1990 issue at a reception at the Woodrow Wilson House here.

The journal is thought to be the only national publication devoted exclusively to undergraduate writing. The *Review* will publish works of fiction and poetry, but the focus will be on non-fiction articles and essays on interdisciplinary topics. The editors are particularly interested in writing that incorporates research and different subjects, such as music and philosophy, or psychology and film making.

Wittenberg University officials started the *Review* partly in response to recent national criticism of undergraduate writing. The university published a pilot issue of the journal last spring.

'We Wanted to Do Something'

"It's easy to say what's wrong, but we wanted to do something to encourage students to think across the liberal-arts spectrum and to do more serious writing," said William A. Kinnison, Wittenberg's president.

"This is an effort to show that something is being done to enhance the visibility of good writing by today's college students," he added.

Wittenberg University is providing funds to publish the *Review*, which is expected to cost from $40,000 to $60,000 an issue to produce. Wittenberg officials said they hoped subscriptions and donations would help pay for the publication.

The *Review* hopes to recognize talented writers and encourage those who may become writing teachers by publishing the best of their work. The editor, Richard P. Veler, an English professor at Wittenberg, distributes what he judges to be the best articles the *Review* has received to a network of 50 faculty members at colleges around the country. The professors criticize the articles and return them to the students for revisions. Then Mr. Veler and a 10-member board decide which articles will appear in the *Review*.

"The students get a lot of feedback on their writing, and they have a chance to have their work published in a national publication," Mr. Veler said.

The fall issue of the *Review* includes works by 15 students. The essays cover a wide range of topics, including the relationships between missionaries in India in the mid-1800's, Alfred Hitchcock's use of Freudian psychology in the 1945 movie *Spellbound*, and a survey of economic changes in Poland.

The *Review*'s address is Wittenberg University, P.O. Box 720, Springfield, Ohio 45501. ■

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

How long will Lauro F. Cavazos keep his job as Education Secretary?

Inside and outside the Education Department, there is renewed speculation that he will leave soon. Sources inside the department say some officials there believe Mr. Cavazos will resign within the next three months.

Time magazine included Mr. Cavazos in a recent list of five Cabinet officials who could be leaving the Administration soon. "The laid-back Secretary is not helping Bush earn the title of 'Education President,' " the magazine said.

David Gergen and Kenneth Walsh of *U.S. News & World Report* asked in a column in *The Washington Post:* "How much longer must Bush honor his commitment to Lauro Cavazos before he gets a mover-and-shaker at the Education Department?"

College lobbyists, who have been generally disappointed with the Administration's support for education, give Mr. Cavazos credit for efforts to curb defaults in the student-loan programs and for developing proposals for changing the student-aid system when the Higher Education Act is reauthorized next year.

Some college lobbyists and Congressional aides say that a change at the helm now could keep the Education Department from being as involved in the review of the programs as Mr. Cavazos had planned.

A spokeswoman for Secretary Cavazos reiterated the Secretary's earlier promise that he will serve as long as President Bush wants him to do so.

■

Wisconsin may not be a leading tobacco-growing state, but the growers have at least one loyalist in the Legislature who is not pleased with the proposal to ban smoking inside buildings on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin.

State Rep. Barbara Gronemus says if the university goes ahead with the ban, she'll propose cutting $17-million from its budget, an amount equal to the value of the recent tobacco crop in the state.

"Why stop smoking on a campus when you're dealing with adults?" said Ms. Gronemus, who also heads the Assembly Agriculture Committee. She said the university should at least create smoking areas on the campus.

The policy should become final in December, and a university spokesman, Michael Williamson, said smoking areas were being considered, along with provisions to allow smoking in residence halls and inside the two student unions.

Mr. Williamson questioned the lawmaker's logic, noting that Wisconsin tobacco is used mostly for chewing or cigars.

"It's a bit of a reach," he said, to contend that the university's ban would "put tobacco farmers out of business."

Universities Fear That U.S. Will Limit Payments for Overhead Costs Incurred by Researchers

White House budget office said to consider reducing reimbursements as it forms 1992 budget plan

By COLLEEN CORDES
WASHINGTON

University research officials are worried that the federal government will limit its reimbursements for researchers' overhead costs.

Congress has already ordered the Department of Agriculture to restrict its payments for overhead expenses—known as indirect costs—to 14 per cent of the amount an institution receives for all of the other costs associated with a research project.

Most public universities now charge federal agencies at least twice that for research projects, while some leading private institutions get reimbursed for indirect costs that amount to more than 70 per cent of their research grants' direct costs.

'We Are Very, Very Worried'

With the Bush Administration and Congress under pressure to hold down federal spending, many academic administrators fear that one, or possibly both, will try to expand the limits on the Agriculture Department to other research agencies.

"We are very, very worried that either legislators or budget examiners might want to extend that concept," said Milton Goldberg, executive director of the Council on Governmental Relations.

The White House Office of Management and Budget is said to be considering reducing indirect-cost reimbursements in the Administration's budget proposal for fiscal 1992. That proposal will be released early next year.

The advisory council of at least one institute within the National Institutes of Health has discussed cutting overhead reimbursements for every grant by 10 per cent. The N.I.H. is under particular pressure from Congress to find ways to manage its research more efficiently so that it can support a larger number of scientists.

At the same time, however, the White House budget office has set up a working group to discuss the recommendations of a report issued in 1988 by the Association of American Universities. The group is made up of both government and university officials.

Under one of the report's recommendations, the government would allow universities that are receiving federal grants to recover the cost of a research building through yearly overhead payments over 20 years, instead of the current 50 years. The report also proposes allowing universities to amortize scientific equipment over 4 to 7 years, instead of the present 15 years.

Theoretically, such a system would provide universities with larger amounts of money over a shorter time so that they would have the resources to renovate facil-

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If War With Iraq Brings a Draft, Students Could Get Only Temporary Deferments

By CHRISTOPHER MYERS
WASHINGTON

If the Persian Gulf conflict leads the government to reinstate the draft, college students will not be able to get the automatic deferments that were available during the Vietnam War.

Under the current draft law, adopted in 1971, students would receive only temporary deferments.

A student drafted while in the middle of an academic term would be allowed to defer until the end of the term. A student in his final year of study would be able to defer until the end of the academic year.

In addition, seminarians and students at divinity schools would be exempt from the draft.

A draft can be started only by an act of Congress signed by the President. If one were set up, men turning 20 during the year the draft started would be drafted first. For example, if the draft began in 1991, males born in 1971 would make up the first pool of draftees. When all available 20-year-olds had been drafted, 21-year-olds would be called up, followed by 22-year-olds, 23-year-olds, 24-year-olds, and 25-year-olds. The draft would then work back to 19-year-olds and then 18-year-olds.

Anyone who was drafted and accepted

Continued on Page A21

Colleges Welcome News That Rep. Ford Will Chair House Postsecondary-Education Subcommittee

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY
WASHINGTON

College officials are applauding Rep. William D. Ford's decision to become chairman of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, the panel that will be responsible for reauthorizing the Higher Education Act in the House of Representatives next year.

Mr. Ford, a Michigan Democrat who announced his intentions shortly after Election Day, was chairman of the panel the last two times the law was rewritten. Mr. Ford is ascending to the chairmanship of the full Education and Labor Committee and so had the right as committee chairman to pick the subcommittee he would head. The Democratic caucus is expected to rubber-stamp the changes in January.

Mr. Ford's decision removes Rep. Pat Williams, Democrat of Montana, from the subcommittee chairmanship, which he has held since 1987.

More Prestige and Experience

College lobbyists praised both Mr. Williams and Mr. Ford as strong supporters of higher-education programs. Several noted, though, that Mr. Ford's veteran status in the House would bring more prestige and experience to the reauthorization process.

"Mr. Ford has the experience and knowledge of the programs to a depth that does not exist anywhere else in the Congress," said Ellen Frishberg, director of student financial services at the Johns Hopkins University.

Edward M. Elmendorf, vice-president for governmental relations at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, noted that Mr. Ford had been "the architect of much of what's in the law."

Mr. Elmendorf added: "It's healthy that

Continued on Page A23

How Florida Wooed the NSF, Outwitted MIT, and Won Competition for Prized Magnet Lab

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

From the start, Florida was an underdog.

Its goal was to win the competition for the National Science Foundation's new magnet laboratory. Although Florida had no experts on magnets, officials here had to prove that their universities could develop and operate a magnet lab that could match the world-class facilities in France and Japan.

Moreover, the state's main competitor was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which operates an existing magnet laboratory and has won numerous competitions for federal science facilities.

In the end, luck, pluck, and a considerable financial commitment turned the odds in Florida's favor. This year the N.S.F. de-

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Charles B. Reed, chancellor of the State University System: "It's not something that just happened. We've been putting a lot of money into our science."

like Mr. Crow. The Florida proposal, the experts said, "had tremendous potential."

In overriding the panels of scientific experts, N.S.F. leaders and the National Science Board, which oversees the agency, praised Florida's financial commitment and its faculty-recruiting plan. The N.S.F. leaders also noted that such a plan, and the presence of the lab, could help to create a stronger scientific community in the South.

It remains unclear what role Florida's offer of $58-million played.

While much has been made of the state's financial commitment, officials here note that the bulk of the money will be used to develop the building, power source, and instruments for the laboratory—in effect, the money creating a level playing field between the two proposals, since M.I.T. had its facility and much of the necessary equipment in place. M.I.T. officials, meanwhile, have said that the science foundation did not accurately represent the institute's financial commitment, which they said was equal to $60-million.

'Money Buys Science'

Critics of the decision say N.S.F. leaders allowed themselves to be swayed by Florida's financial commitment.

"It sort of reflects the extent to which money buys science," says C. D. Graham, Jr., professor of materials science and engineering at the University of Pennsylvania and the immediate past chairman of the M.I.T. magnet-lab users' committee.

Mr. Graham says it makes sense to diffuse science support to states and regions that have not received their share of money or facilities, especially when the states themselves show a willingness to commit to the projects. But he adds that such actions are best made "in a case where you're creating something new," not when existing centers of expertise would be undermined, as is the case with the magnet lab.

But Miles Klein, a professor of physics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and another magnet-lab user, says weighing only scientific factors "stacks the deck" in favor of traditionally strong institutions. "It's much more legitimate to do it this way than to get their local Congressman to put it in as a pork project," he says.

Mr. Klein, however, says the notion of giving Florida faculty members first crack at laboratory fellowships is worrisome. A director of an N.S.F. center himself, Mr. Klein says he understands the pressure to show state officials that they are getting their money's worth, but says Florida must be careful not to award fellowships "to incompetent local people."

'A Major Contribution'

Florida officials insist that they are developing an outstanding research center and that their fellowships will be awarded on merit. "I see this lab making a major contribution to the scientific infrastructure of Florida," says Mr. Reed, the system's chancellor.

Having the lab will raise the visibility and stature of the institutions and create new economic opportunities for the region and state as eminent scientists and high-technology industries gravitate to Florida to take advantage of it, state officials say.

Already, companies like the Westinghouse Electric Corporation have expressed interest in using the lab to develop superconducting power-generating systems.

As for the complaints of some scientists, Mr. Reed and others here are sanguine. "They're going to end up with a world-class lab in five years," says Mr. Reed. "It's all going to work out." ■

Draft Would Allow Few Deferments

Continued From Page A19

for service would be required to stay in the military for at least 24 months, including training.

At present 3.5 million American men are registered for the draft.

Larry Waltman, a spokesman for the Selective Service System, said the system had not received word from the White House or the Defense Department about whether a draft would be instituted. He said, however, that the system was prepared to provide the department with up to 100,000 men within 30 days of a draft's approval.

'We Don't Speculate'

A spokesman for the White House said the Administration would not comment on the possibility of a draft. "The President's position is that he wants to resolve this situation without a war, and so we don't speculate beyond that," the spokesman said.

Already, however, the prospect of a draft is prompting some student activism on campuses. Last week students at the University of Montana organized a workshop on alternatives to military service, such as obtaining conscientious-objector status.

Tajel Shah, vice-president of the United States Student Association and a senior at Rutgers University, predicted that if a draft were started, there would be a "huge uprising" among students. She said students were already protesting U.S. involvement in the Middle East, "not because they aren't patriotic but because they are unsure of what this nation is getting into."

Mr. Waltman of the Selective Service System said he thought the deferment for theological students might send men flocking to seminaries to avoid induction.

Officials of seminaries and divinity schools said that if a draft were enacted they would take steps to insure that prospective students were not just signing up as a way of avoiding military action.

Said the Rev. Anthony D. Sorgie, director of admissions at Saint Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers, N.Y.: "Anytime there is something that might impinge on the quality of candidates or their forthrightness, steps would be taken to address that."

The Selective Service System's Mr. Waltman emphasized that, contrary to what he said was a common belief, there is not a deferment for a man who is the only son in his family. There is, however, a deferment for men who have had a parent or sibling killed in battle. ■

U.S. May Limit Payments on Overhead Costs

Continued From Page A19

ities as soon as improvements were needed. Some government officials, however, question whether all buildings and equipment need to be replaced or renovated over such short periods of time.

Simplifying the Process

Federal officials are most interested in making changes in federal policy that would benefit both universities and the government by actually cutting costs—for instance, by simplifying the extremely complex process of setting overhead rates for every institution. The government would be less likely to accept the A.A.U. proposals that would significantly increase the amount of money the government now spends on indirect costs.

"We're basically pretty cheap, and if it's going to cost us a lot of money, we're not going to be interested," said one federal official, who asked that he not be identified.

Paul E. Sweet, director of federal-government relations for the University of California, said universities needed to become more active in educating members of Congress and their aides about institutions' justification for the indirect-cost payments they receive. He said that the issue was a complicated one, and that it was likely to continue drawing attention.

University officials have said that if they do not receive full reimbursement for the indirect costs of research, they must make up those costs in some other way. For example, university officials say that students may end up paying the costs in the form of higher tuition rates, or that faculty members in the humanities may suffer because the universities will have less money for their programs.

"It's important for us to make it clear that we're not just going to accept a cap on indirect costs as a community," Mr. Sweet added. ■

1991 Appropriations for Health Research

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House	Fiscal 1991 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1991 Actual appropriation
Scientific research					
National Institutes of Health					
Cancer Institute	$1,598,501,000	$1,658,266,000	$1,749,392,000	$1,706,912,000	$1,686,504,000
Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,027,861,000	1,068,026,000	1,135,589,000	1,086,023,000	1,084,036,000
Institute of Dental Research	129,851,000	134,627,000	149,592,000	144,551,000	143,528,000
Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases	557,594,000	581,477,000	613,686,000	600,814,000	592,615,000
Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	591,839,000	618,920,000	670,848,000	684,215,000	661,204,000
Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	815,412,000	869,382,000	944,965,000	883,424,000	892,163,000
Institute of General Medical Sciences	629,239,000	659,844,000	693,499,000	676,293,000	668,390,000
Institute of Child Health and Human Development	426,350,000	444,911,000	488,282,000	461,895,000	463,639,000
Eye Institute	229,419,000	240,287,000	254,887,000	250,482,000	246,595,000
Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	218,647,000	225,206,000	244,832,000	231,001,000	232,183,000
Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases	162,185,000	169,338,000	191,397,000	191,397,000	186,784,000
Institute on Aging	229,932,000	239,418,000	278,311,000	367,203,000	314,979,000
Research Resources	334,612,000	316,658,000	353,469,000	328,658,000	332,844,000
Center for Nursing Research	29,293,000	30,894,000	37,289,000	35,501,000	35,518,000
International Center	15,656,000	16,355,000	18,682,000	17,436,000	17,624,000
Human Genome Research	56,558,000	102,963,000	66,131,000	102,963,000	82,509,000
Library of Medicine	72,876,000	76,725,000	80,725,000	81,725,000	79,267,000
Total N.I.H.	7,276,783,000	7,623,175,000	8,317,654,000	7,997,271,000	7,987,220,000
Health research and training					
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Mental health research and research training	389,539,000	413,491,000	430,000,000	491,143,000	458,673,000
Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety and health research and training	84,665,000	85,136,000	87,020,000	89,675,000	87,514,000

* The Administration and Congress deferred budget action on all or part of these programs pending approval of legislation extending the authority for the programs.

1991 Appropriations for Education

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House	Fiscal 1991 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1991 Actual appropriation
Student assistance					
Pell Grants	$4,804,478,000	$5,277,000,000	$5,414,000,000	$5,507,000,000	$5,370,185,000
Supplemental grants	458,650,000	458,650,000	533,000,000	533,000,000	520,155,000
College Work-Study	601,765,000	601,765,000	600,000,000	618,750,000	594,689,000
Income-contingent loans	9,863,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	4,880,000
State Student Incentive Grants	59,181,000	0	60,000,000	70,200,000	63,531,000
Perkins Loans	135,129,000	0	160,000,000	140,000,000	156,144,000
Stafford Student Loans	3,826,314,000	5,381,422,000	3,900,000,000	5,381,422,000	5,381,422,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	14,922,000	14,922,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,639,000
Graduate support					
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	16,034,000	17,780,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	17,566,000
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7,896,000	5,424,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	7,807,000
Patricia Roberts Harris Public-Service Fellowships	3,277,000	1,189,000	1,189,000	3,277,000	3,198,000
Minority participation graduate fellowships	3,547,000	6,094,000	6,100,000	6,100,000	5,953,000
Graduate assistance in areas of national need	15,793,000	25,483,000	25,500,000	25,500,000	24,885,000

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Question: Can Academic Science Keep on Growing?

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generous support for research in the past—because it attracted so many people to the field—is a major cause of unmet demands today. The president of the National Academy of Engineering, Robert White, said in a recent speech: "Increases in total R&D expenditures, generous by any standard, have not been able to sustain the resulting increases in R&D population."

He added: "We have a crisis of rising expectations that will not be met. The R&D enterprise is going through a shakeout not unlike that in an industry when there are too many players for the size of the market."

Mr. White and others say increased spending on research generates ever-larger crops of new scientific opportunities. Universities respond by hiring more researchers. The researchers' projects grow ever more complex and the research instruments to explore them increasingly costly. In short, every step toward the frontiers of knowledge costs more than the step before it.

Says Erich Bloch, former director of the National Science Foundation: "The system has outgrown the capacity of the federal government to support it."

A Lower Rate of Growth

Most of those who argue that researchers must lower their expectations say the federal government should continue to increase spending on academic research. But they say they realize that the rate of growth will be lower.

Their arguments come as universities find themselves under pressure from several directions:

- Despite the growth in federal support for academic research in recent years, scientists are facing an extraordinary level of competition for federal grants.
- The costs of supporting the average researcher have been rising prohibitively, with no end in sight.
- The grant-review system is overloaded, and federal officials say that scientists are wasting time applying and re-applying for grants from different agencies.
- Critics inside and outside academe say federal research policy has encouraged universities to let two goals dominate their campuses: winning research money and benefiting financially from research results. As a result, the critics say, undergraduate education and some traditional university values are being neglected.
- Despite projected shortages of scientists in the late 1990's, anecdotal evidence indicates that at least a few disciplines—such as physics—don't have enough jobs available to absorb all the researchers being turned out by graduate departments. Some universities, their research spending pinched by tight state and federal research budgets, are letting positions go unfilled or are creating fewer new ones than planned. At the same time, industrial layoffs and international events are directing more industrial and foreign scientists into the academic market.

Any suggestion that the government cannot or should not increase its budget for academic research still draws widespread, vociferous condemnation from many scientists. They say that given the nation's increasing dependency on technological innovation, spending on basic research is a relatively minor expense that goes a long way.

Special-Interest Whining

But some observers say scientists' appeals for more money too often sound like the whining of a spoiled special-interest group that has mistaken generous federal treatment in the past for an eternal entitlement.

"Why should we have white-coated welfare queens?" asks Rustum Roy, a professor of materials science at Pennsylvania State University.

In a time of tight federal budgets, adds one Congressional aide, scientists are wearing out their welcome on Capitol Hill by complaining—even as science spending continues to increase—that science is getting too little money.

Some science-policy officials now say that if the government's financial difficulties lead to less growth in academic-science budgets, one of higher education's pressing problems might be eased—the projected shortage of college teachers.

Colleges and universities are expected to be hit hard by shortages at the Ph.D. level. The institutions expect to have trouble competing financially with industry for the most talented scientists.

While many universities have recruited more scientists in recent years, the hiring has largely been driven by universities expanding their research roles, not their teaching capacity, some experts say. They say that too many colleges and universities have been trying to transform themselves into major research universities by building up strong science programs across many areas of research, gobbling up Ph.D. holders and, at the same time, diluting the quality of teaching.

If universities, finding themselves short of federal research support, hired only to meet their future teaching needs and not to expand research, there would be no faculty shortage in the natural sciences or engineering, says Myles Boylan, a policy analyst who is studying employment projections for the N.S.F.

Help Sought From Industry

"The problem is created by a growth in research, and if there is no growth in research, there is no problem," Mr. Boylan says.

Science-policy experts say it isn't only university administrators and scientists who need to think differently about research. Many scientists, for example, charge that industry is not paying its share for basic research, either at universities or in company laboratories.

The scientists agree almost unanimously that the government should be much more aggressive in pushing foreign governments to help support such big science projects as the Superconducting Supercollider and the space station. The U.S. government's savings could then be plowed into academic research and scientific training.

Still others say the nation as a whole may have to change the way it thinks about science.

Daryl E. Chubin, a senior analyst for the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, says federal spending limits may well translate into a slower pace of technological innovation.

He acknowledges that watching some of the nation's leadership in basic science slip away will be painful for researchers steeped in the tradition of American scientific preeminence. "For some people, civilization as we know it will go down the tubes," Mr. Chubin says.

Some policy experts are beginning to ponder another once-unthinkable question. If the increasingly sophisticated equipment that researchers now need allows individual scientists to be more productive, could the federal government support fewer researchers without seeing any drop in the output of federally supported research? Few experts, if any, are yet willing to argue the point publicly. But some suggest the idea is worth studying.

'How Much Do We Need?'

Harold H. Hall, a former vice-president of Xerox Corporation, adds that the escalating costs of conducting research should at least force scientists to be more direct about commenting on which federal projects should be given high priorities and which should not.

An even more heretical question preoccupies Daniel S. Greenberg, a veteran commentator on science policy and the editor and publisher of the *Science & Government Report*. "It's time for some serious thinking on at least one point, and that is: How much science do we need?" Mr. Greenberg says.

Given limited federal resources, for example, would doubling the research budget of the National Institutes of Health do as much to improve public health as investing an equal amount on direct interventions such as immunizations and actions to improve nutrition? And will more basic research at universities necessarily help the United States become more competitive in international trade?

Mr. Greenberg and others point to the long history of foreign companies' capitalizing on research paid for by American taxpayers. Recent federal efforts to encourage universities to work more closely with industry in speeding up product development are stimulating university-industry cooperation—but, increasingly, the participating companies are foreign.

With scientific questions ripe for the picking in many disciplines, it's no wonder scientists resist so strongly any talk of limits on science spending. But constraints on federal spending are real, Mr. Greenberg argues, so scientists—however unwillingly—must address the tough issues now emerging.

He adds: "It's always an advantage to be in touch with reality." ■

1991 Appropriations for Education, Continued

	Fiscal 1990 Actual spending	Fiscal 1991 President's request	Fiscal 1991 Approved by House	Fiscal 1991 Approved by Senate	Fiscal 1991 Actual appropriation
Institutional assistance					
Cooperative education	$13,445,000	$0	$13,500,000	$13,500,000	$13,175,000
Developing institutions					
Aid for historically black colleges	95,366,000	110,366,000	99,500,000	102,000,000	99,542,000
Institutional support	82,911,000	86,631,000	87,500,000	90,000,000	87,831,000
Endowment Challenge Grants	17,893,000	17,893,000	27,500,000	17,893,000	17,462,000
Facilities					
College-housing and academic-facilities loans and construction insurance	35,129,000	13,449,000	38,449,000	13,449,000	37,726,000
Interest-subsidy grants	22,449,000	20,900,000	20,900,000	20,900,000	20,396,000
International education	39,794,000	39,974,000	46,000,000	47,000,000	45,867,000
Law School Clinical Experience	4,935,000	0	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,855,000
Veterans' Education Outreach	2,801,000	0	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,733,000
Bilingual education					
Bilingual vocational training	2,959,000	0	*	2,959,000	2,888,000
Training grants	31,913,000	31,913,000	42,000,000	31,913,000	36,066,000
Library resources					
Research libraries	5,738,000	5,738,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,855,000
Training and demonstration	855,000	855,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	976,000
College library technology grants	3,732,000	3,732,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,904,000
Aid to disadvantaged					
College-aid migrant programs	1,720,000	1,720,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,952,000
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	2,468,000	2,468,000	3,000,000	2,572,000	2,928,000
Minority institutions science improvement	5,416,000	5,633,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,855,000
Programs for disadvantaged students (TRIO)	241,822,000	269,739,000	342,000,000	342,000,000	333,758,000
Education research and statistics					
Education research	50,557,000	61,322,000	61,322,000	66,322,000	60,506,000
Education statistics	39,739,000	60,404,000	59,538,000	60,404,000	58,948,000
Education for the handicapped					
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	54,318,000	54,318,000	60,378,000	60,600,000	60,378,000
Research and development	19,825,000	0	*	20,672,000	20,174,000
Personnel development	71,000,000	0	*	71,000,000	69,289,000
Rehabilitation training	31,110,000	31,110,000	32,354,000	36,000,000	34,177,000
Postsecondary programs	6,510,000	0	*	8,770,000	8,559,000
Miscellaneous					
Adult education	192,795,000	238,726,000	244,000,000	244,726,000	238,828,000
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	11,702,000	11,702,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	14,639,000
Office for Civil Rights	44,572,000	49,900,000	49,900,000	50,900,000	49,185,000
Teacher training	151,515,000	246,348,000	216,645,000	253,556,000	230,181,000
Vocational-education grants	850,734,000	*	*	877,654,000	856,503,000
Women's educational equity	2,098,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,098,000	2,000,000
School, College and University Partnerships	2,961,000	2,961,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,904,000

* The Administration and Congress deferred budget action on all or part of these programs pending approval of legislation extending the authority for the programs.